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### **Stewarding the Earth: Transformative Strategies for the Climate Action Movement**

Responding to the climate change challenge requires a reflexive menu of transformative strategies that respond to, accept, and respect the extreme heterogeneity in experiences, knowledge, wealth, and wants of peoples across communities, politics, and spaces. To drive these fragmented aspects of climate action, the climate action movement—comprising many committed individuals, groups, communities, alliances, and networks— must continue to organize and mobilize into a strengthened, large-scale, nonviolent social action movement. As the movement continues to examine and revitalize its key role in climate action and, at the same time, transform societies, histories and contemporary experiences can provide dynamic wellsprings. This book project sifts through these experiences to develop and strengthen the many transformative strategies required in climate activism.

### **Sustainable Energy Transitions in Developing Countries: The Challenges of Climate Change and Sustainable Development**

Achieving the climate and development objectives set by the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions in the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goal No. 7 respectively has become a normative central global challenge. Sustainable energy transitions—the changes in the technologies, structures, cultures, and practices in the extraction, production, delivery, and consumption of energy—are at the core of this coupled climate-development challenge. This book examines how developing countries are working towards achieving this ambition by describing their technological, policy, and financing tools and capacities. The book also aims to describe the trade-offs of these various options. Twelve countries are studied: Bhutan, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam, and Zambia. Home to 3.5 billion people—close to half of the global population—these countries are heterogeneous in terms of geographies, development stages, natural endowments, and political systems. Such heterogeneity entails complexity in technological means, policy support, and funding resources to facilitate sustainable energy transitions. Given the required scale and scope of the transitions—which are further amplified by the contingent issue of speed, envisaging the futures of sustainable energy in these countries—navigating them is expected to occur in highly contested terrains. Further challenges arise as a result of the diversity of the options, the forces and contradictions at play in considering them, and the trade-offs, uncertainties, and risks that have to be accounted for in every decision.